

BRIDGEPORT EVENING FARMER

(FOUNDED 1790.)

Published by The Farmer Publishing Co., 179 Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

SALARY... \$500 month, \$6.00 per year || WEEKLY... \$1.00 per year in advance

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Only Evening Newspaper of Bridgeport Carrying
Associated Press Service.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1916.

"BE FOR BRIDGEPORT"

"BE FOR BRIDGEPORT," is good advice. Man in the order of his nature is for himself, his family, his neighborhood, his city, his state, his nation, and finally, in the case of men of exceptional powers of idealization, for the world.

Slow indeed is the path men have toiled along to the conception that the best good for self and family lies as often as not in the best good of the city, the state, the nation and the world.

Just now Europe, under the dominating impulse of the feeling of nationality, patriotism, fights as if the world were mad. Little imagination is needed to see that a larger feeling of good will toward the world would result in great benefits to the individual, unless it shall prove, somewhere else, better to have passed on than to live here, and better to be crippled than whole.

To know just how to be for Bridgeport is a nice question. It requires imagination, morality, much and far flung knowledge always to do the right thing to be with Bridgeport.

The concept must not be too narrow. Bridgeport, right or wrong, won't do. Those who are optimistic, not gifted with the ability to see the flaws have their contribution to make. Those who are censorious, and gifted with the power to distinguish needed improvement, have something to offer. It must not be supposed that being with Bridgeport is a mad pretense that nothing can be wrong here. Nor is being with Bridgeport an unjustified claim that nothing is right here.

The man who says that his factory has the best machines in the world may be less helpful to his enterprise than one who finds that better machines are built somewhere else, and buys them.

Just now one of the best ways to be with Bridgeport is to aid in the housing problem. A home over self, over family, is one of the finest things life has to offer. If the community provides this great necessity, makes the home possible to most, the individuals will be as much for themselves first as they always were and must always be. But their concept of being for themselves first will appear to them as promoted by being with the city first.

Nobody wants to change a man so that he will not be for himself. The great object is to teach people how to be for themselves. Dr. Waite's method is not profitable. Men cannot benefit themselves most by living for themselves alone. Out of co-operation the individual will get more for himself, than he ever could get by just hustling on his own hook.

Let us therefore be for Bridgeport. That we may be for Bridgeport in an intelligent and useful way, let us get our ethics right.

CONFISCATION THAT FAILED

THE CITY, for the purpose of making a street, took a strip of land 20 feet wide and 900 feet long from property owned by John Clarkson.

The Board of Appraisal of Benefits and Damages assessed the property so taken at no more than \$1,000, and Mayor Wilson vetoed the finding, upon the ridiculously insufficient ground that benefits and damages should be equal. Thereupon Mr. Clarkson was denied compensation and took the matter to the courts, with the result that he is awarded \$1,800.

This bold attempt to confiscate the property of a citizen has failed. Mayor Wilson is singularly unfortunate whenever his acts are challenged in a court. Threatened with court proceedings, he called a new bonding election, because the former one had been utterly lawless. His first Warrenite contract failed to endure the scrutiny of a court. His attempt to put the farm lands of the Second District into unjust and full city taxation was elaborated by judicial action. His unwarranted infringement of the right of free speech, exercised against certain labor men, was repudiated in the Common Pleas.

So long as the mayor keeps his attempts upon the property of citizens away from the judges; as when he abets Warrenite contracts, without bidding and at excessive price, he is very successful. Whenever his acts are scrutinized by the calm processes of law, administered under the constitution, he is less fortunate.

KEEPING THE TRADITION

FAIRFIELD COUNTY has always been fortunate in its state's attorneys. An unbroken line of able lawyers and distinguished men have filled this important post during many years.

The late Samuel Fessenden, the late Stiles Judson and Homer S. Cummings, who now holds the office, were not merely lawyers of local reputation. They were all of them noted beyond the confines of the state, and two of them, Mr. Fessenden and Mr. Cummings, figures in the national life.

It is in accord with the traditions of this office in Fairfield county that it is fearless in the performance of duty. Seldom indeed has the influence of any man restrained a state's attorney of Fairfield county from a just complaint.

In issuing a bench warrant for Herbert Knapp, the private banker, who paid himself a large salary from the diminishing funds of a losing bank, Mr. Cummings renews the confidence which has always been felt in this county, in the office he holds.

The failure of the Knapp bank requires investigation under the criminal law. If Mr. Knapp is guilty, he should be punished as any humbler man. If he is innocent, he has in the state's attorney an officer as willing to excuse the guiltless as to seek punishment of the guilty.

MR. McADOO ON PROSPERITY

SECRETARY McADOO is not afraid of American prosperity if Europe shall end war. Only alarmists of the partisan type of E. J. Hill and George McLean are afraid that the richest country in the world cannot go on if Europeans stop killing each other.

Prosperity is a product of labor, applied by organization to the land and the natural riches therein contained. America had it before there was a war, and will of course, have it after the war is over.

The antiquarians of a future time will spend some time, no doubt, trying to ascertain from what queer nook in the human

brain, in the twentieth century, came the notion that land, labor, capital and wealth are products of wholesale murder.

SECRETARY BAKER CRITICISES REPUBLICANS IN HIS ADDRESS BEFORE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

"An Aggregation of Factions Agreeing Upon No Set of Principles" Says Speaker—Calls Roosevelt "The Great Detractor," and Contrasts Records of Democratic Party and Leaders.

Columbus, O., June 1.—Secretary of War Baker, in an address as chairman of the Ohio Democratic convention here to-day, declared the Republican party is "an aggregation of factions agreeing upon no set of principles," and compared it with the Democratic party which he said had carried out a wise and definite program in economic measure, national preparedness and foreign policy. The party will be continued in power to mature its program, he predicted.

Referring briefly to politics in Ohio his home state, the Secretary expressed the hope that the present Republican administration "characterized by feebleness and uncertainty" would be replaced by the Democrats next year and that special attention would be given to relieving the financial stringency of Ohio cities.

Secretary Baker praised President Wilson for pressing enactment of the federal reserve and rural credits systems, tariff reduction, for upholding American ideals in the European war. He expressed satisfaction that the preparedness program had been moderate.

Secretary Baker said: "To speak of a man as a Republican to-day identifies him with no cause, ascribes to him no opinion; and whether it affiliates him with progressive or reactionary causes or both cannot be told until after the national convention in Chicago next week."

He declared that Senator Harding of Ohio, who will preside at the convention, represents the faction which the tariff should be the issue in the coming campaign, while other Republicans favor an attack on the foreign policy of the present administration. Opposition camps divided into those who believe the administration has been too bellicose and those who fear it has been too peace-loving, he said.

"Then there is a third group," the Secretary continued, "headed by the Great Detractor, who shifts from position to position on the nation's foreign policy, selects at each time apparently whatever advantage point seems to offer an opportunity for making difficult the position of the President and Congress."

"In other words, what used to be the strong, coherent, logical organization known as the Republican party, is now, so far as its leaders are concerned, an aggregation of factions, agreeing on no set of principles, advocating no national policy, the only common bond of union being a willingness to pool issues to win. And this is the result of the administration at Chicago to select whatever candidates looks best at the last moment and whatever principles promise to weather the storm until November."

In contrast to this, the Democratic party, having lived through years of doubt and hesitation, with a central philosophy sometimes more a yearning than a program, now presents a matured policy, evolved by a great leader, welcomed by his party and stated as the real expression of their political ideals."

Secretary Baker declared the federal reserve act, by steady business and commerce during the trying period of the European war, "would afford a record for courage and wisdom upon which the party could confidently appeal to the country." It has eliminated the power of a few financiers to cause a panic, he stated. The rural credits legislation "is the first comprehensive recognition by the nation of the needs and rights of those who till the soil as the foundation of our entire economic structure," said the Secretary.

Commenting on the Democratic reduction of tariff, Mr. Baker said: "To the amazement of the faithful the duties have gone down but the dinner pail is not only empty but full of overflowing. The high protective duty has passed to the hall of fame, where it is placed with Doctor Cook, and Cagliostro, venerable only because of the length of time men rendered homage for virtues which it did not possess."

Mr. Baker declared that intervention in Mexico had been urged by "some American owners of Mexican mines, some American proprietors of Mexican concessions, some Americans who looked with longing eyes on Mexico as Naboth's vineyard." Border disorders have been unfortunate, he explained, but the only alternative was "upon these people, who have willed no act of aggression on us, to invade their country, and to spend years in the occupation of foreign soil, and in toilsome effort, expensive of life and treasure, to impress an alien civilization on these people."

Included in Mr. Baker's comment on the European war, was this: "It is better for the people of the United States not to be involved in the vast destruction if it can be honorably avoided; and second, it is better for humanity for the United States not to be involved, in order that, when the end of the struggle comes, there will be one great and powerful people in friendly relations with all of the belligerents, inspired only by high motives of humanity and friendship, to aid as advisor and counselor in the terms of readjustment necessary."

"The course of the Administration has been to regard itself as, in the nature of the case, a trustee, for the time being, of the rights of neutrals," President Wilson was the subject of this praise from the Secretary.

"When the history of this age comes to be written, the great fortune of the American people and of the world will appear to have been that our destinies were in the hands of a man patient, wise and just, who saw past all the minor annoyances and through all the cross-currents of feeling, who resisted every impulse toward impetuous judgment and thereby accomplished these great things: first, that he saved the lives of countless Americans who by any other course would have been devoted to death in battle; second, that he preserved the civilization of

the twentieth century against the last great assault which would have been made had our country too been swept into the general catastrophe; third, that he vindicated and preserved unimpaired the rights of neutrals and restrained the zeal of belligerents from sacrificing international law to the supposed necessities of their military plans; and fourth, that he saved the moral energies of a great and free people to place them at the disposal of mankind when they rested from their work of destruction and began to reconsider the possibilities of national life.

"His has been the one sane and serene spirit which will redeem this age; and when the election comes it will be found that the people of America, whatever their sympathies in the European struggle, realize that the one indispensable exponent of the mind, the friendliness and the ideals of America in the remaking of the old order in the Old World, is the finest type produced in this age by the new order in the New World—Woodrow Wilson."

GEN. SOUKHOMLINOFF

The charges of criminal negligence and high treason made against General W. A. Soukhomlinoff, the former Russian minister of war, threaten to bring to a disgraceful conclusion the career of one of the most brilliant of the Czar's military leaders. It is reported that the aged general—his age three-score-and-ten—has been thrown into a cell in the grim Fort of Peter and Paul, the famous prison where so many Russian revolutionists and nihilists have been confined in the past.

Soukhomlinoff was appointed minister of war several years before the outbreak of the conflict and held the post until about a year ago, when he resigned. He remained a member of the Council of the Empire until last March, when he was removed by the Emperor, and an inquiry was commenced into the accusations in connection with his alleged responsibility for the insufficiency of munitions for the army. Soukhomlinoff is a Slav without any Teutonic blood, and a Russian nationalist. He began his military career in 1877 when he served brilliantly in the war against Turkey. He was the favorite lieutenant of Gen. Dragomiroff, whom he eventually succeeded as commander of the southwestern provinces, with headquarters at Kiev. He did not take part in the Russo-Japanese war nor any other Asiatic campaign, remaining at Kiev until he was called to the capital to take up the duties of head of the war department. He had the reputation of being the ablest strategist and organizer in the Russian army had ever had, and he was credited with having accomplished wonders in the reorganization of the Czar's fighting forces in the years prior to the war. Certain it is that he put an end to the system whereby favored generals received the support of the Czar and of Grand Duke Nicholas, he dismissed scores of officers for incompetence. In his active days Soukhomlinoff was a cavalryman and as war minister he devoted special attention to the development and improvement of that branch of the service.

MERGENTHALER.

To the Editor:—In your issue of May 11th an article headed "Mergenthaler," and referring to him as the inventor of the successful typesetting machine, states that "Mergenthaler died in 1899 without having reaped any considerable reward for his invention." This is absolutely untrue. Mergenthaler died a rich man. For years he had received large amounts for his invention through this company. He not only received financial support while developing the machine, but he was paid a royalty on every machine built. He also received a large block of stock, which became very valuable. In short, Mergenthaler was one of the inventors who did not die poor. Since his death and to the present time his estate has been receiving a large sum annually from this company.

Pierre Lost Arm In Cotton-Packing Machine at Factory

Investigation of the death of Antonio Jose Pierre, whose right arm was torn from the shoulder in a machine at the factory of the Bridgeport Mattress Co. of East Washington avenue Monday afternoon, has disclosed that the machine was not a rag shredding machine as reported, but a cotton picking apparatus. Nothing but pure cotton is used in the mattresses and the statement that the machine tore rags was somewhat misleading as to the nature of the goods used in the mattresses.

RADFORD B. SMITH

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DR. MUNSTERBERG

Dr. Hugo Munsterberg, most scholarly and eloquent of Germany's spokesmen on this side of the Atlantic, was born in Danzig, Germany, fifty-three years ago to-day. Dr. Munsterberg is not a hyphenated American, for, although he has resided on this side of the Atlantic for nearly a quarter of a century, he is still a loyal and devoted subject and personal friend of Emperor William. "I am a German and have never intended to be anything else," is the Harvard psychologist's reply to those who accuse him of divided allegiance. Dr. Munsterberg received the degree of Ph.D. from Leipzig and his M.D. from Heidelberg, and in 1887 he became an assistant professor at the University of Freiburg. In 1891 he was offered the chair of psychology at Harvard University. He accepted the invitation, intending to stay in America but a few years, but he has been at Harvard ever since, with the exception of brief visits to the Fatherland, where he was cordially received by the Kaiser.

Dr. Munsterberg is the author of many works dealing with his pet science of psychology, and has also turned out numerous books of a more popular nature. His "The Americans" contains much of praise, intermingled with an occasional "knock." In "Emperor William, the Man," the Harvard professor "writes as a personal friend," and pays high tribute to the "mighty strength," "deeply religious" nature, "simple warmth," "sincerity," "spriteliness" and "encyclopedic knowledge" of "Germany's most delightful man." He tells us that the War Lord's "chief interest lies in culture," and writes feelingly of "the beauty of his family life." Since the war Prof. Munsterberg has written hundreds of thousands of words in defense of his native land and the Emperor, and in his book, "The War and America," the Cambridge scholar attempts to demonstrate that Germany has been right in everything, from A to Z. The atrocities charged to the Germans he dismisses as "hysterical illusions of over-excited brains." In attacking Belgium, he insists, Germany did not violate "the higher rules of honor," and the neutrality treaty belonged to those agreements which "are not more than a matter of international etiquette."

DR. AND MRS. BUDAU TO MOTOR ACROSS U. S.

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. D. Budau, formerly of this city, who are now in Los Angeles, Cal., will start before the end of this week on a cross-country drive in an automobile. It will be the third motoring trip across the continent for the couple.

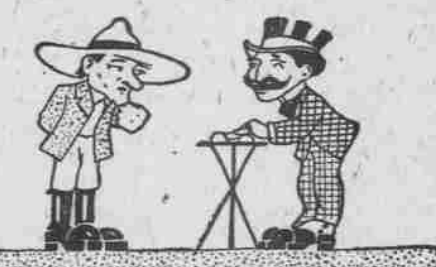
Dr. and Mrs. Budau will make a stop in Arizona to see the Grand Canyon there. Both their cross-country trips have been made at a high speed but on this one they will take their time to see the wonders of nature.

MACKAY MAY SUE.

Civil action may be brought by Arthur Mackay of 138 Kosuth street, against the driver of a heavy truck wagon that ran into his automobile yesterday afternoon Stratford avenue, smashing one of the fenders and a rear wheel. The driver tried to drive away after the accident and when Mr. Mackay made an effort to get his name, attempted to hit him with the whip, it is alleged.

The truck was owned by Charles George, a trucking contractor of 218 River street. Report of the accident was made at the second precinct police station but no arrests were made.

The Federation of Women's Clubs won't please the men much until it gives some time to consideration of the question of better doughnuts and apple pie.



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For just such occasions you will find many attractive Sports Coats and Suits, some of the finest and heaviest Kayser glove silk, coats of waterfall silk, wool and silk velour, imported wideale corduroy that has a touch of masculinity, etc.

Full Suits of Kayser silk or Rajah, and some models with silk coats and pretty cotton skirts to combine.

Linen Suits

In brown, lavender, blue, white and natural, sizes from 14 years misses to 52 for women. \$15.00 to \$20.00

Palm Beach Suits

Made of very finest quality of Palm Beach Cloth. \$12.50 Second floor, Suit Rooms.

The Bride's Table Linen

The thought of June weddings quite naturally precludes the thought of Table Linens for the new housekeeper. And now is the Read House fully prepared with an assortment of pretty patterns in lovely damask cloths and napkins, unusually choice and moderate in price in spite of the present scarcity of linen in the market.

The patterns include: Snowdrop, Poppy with stripes, Rose and Fern, Chrysanthemum, American Beauty, Wild-rose, Carnation, Poinsettia, Iris and Rose, Hollyhocks with Grecian border and a number of other beautiful designs.

Table Cloths, 2 yards, \$3.00 to \$6.50
Napkins, 20 inch, \$3.75 to \$5.00 a doz.
24 inch, \$5.00 to \$7.00 a doz.

Hemstitched Luncheon Cloths, \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3.50 ea.
Napkins to match, \$4.00 a doz.

Bathing Caps

Choose one of these Bathing Caps and you can splash to your heart's content this summer with no worry about sticky wet hair. They are all new and some of the styles are truly fetching. There are diving caps, jockey caps, even hats with saucy rubber feathers and lots of other styles.

Prices are from 25 cts to \$1.50 each
Notion Section, main floor.

Handy for the Housekeeper

An orderly pantry goes to make a well organized and comfortable household. What a joy to the systematic housekeeper is the little book of gummed labels, neatly printed to apply to boxes, jars and cans.

Spices, Flavorings, Condiments, Cereals, Groceries and all household findings.

Also there are labels for the goodies of the preserve closet.

Apples, crab-apple, blackberry, cherry, gooseberry, peach, quince, pear, plum and pickles.

Pretty for gifts or prizes, 25 cts each.

Illuminated Covers, prettily bound.

Stationery Section.

Be for Bridgeport

Bridgeport Stores are Bridgeport Institutions

They are the shops of Bridgeporters, operated for Bridgeporters and by Bridgeporters.

And there is quite a little of honest pride to be taken in the fact that you can do your shopping in Bridgeport creditably, isn't there? Most certainly you should

Be for Bridgeport

The Neat Rag Rugs

Cool and clean for summer sleeping rooms. There is no floor covering so satisfactory for summer.

Effects in dainty pink and blue, gray or neutral tints, with floral borders. The body of the rug of clean cotton strips woven "hit or miss."

27 x 54 \$2.50
30 x 60 \$3.00
36 x 72 \$4.50

These can be washed if desired at any time.

Carpet Section, third floor.

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